

...THING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Coming With Spring and Summer Novelties

FOR MEN. - - CLOTHING FOR BOYS

CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN.

STOCK.

Lowest Prices.

Spring Department we are showing an unusually large stock of fabrics of the season. Your inspection is invited.

BROS., Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers

and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

OWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies

MACHINERY and TOOLS

Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburn & Moen Wire Rope.

62 SOUTH BROAD ST.

CARTRIDGES

Ice Boxes, Ice Cream Freezers, and Facings, Mantels and Grates.

The best for the least money.

UTT & BELLINGRATH,

FILE SOUS

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Marble Dust

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PLASTER PARIS

Fire Clay

STOVE FLUE

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GRATE COAL

FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

BALTIMORE: | WASHINGTON, D. C.:

ard Street, Cor. Seventh and E.

MAN BROS.,

THE

Manufacturing Clothiers

and 19 Whitehall Street.

BUSINESS

has by far exceeded that of any other; but still we are not satisfied. We do more—a little more will do. A little more, we have REDUCED throughout our entire stock. We want BARGAINS in every department. We quote a few of them:

ALL WOOL blue serge suit, war-  
fast color, former price \$13.50.  
of imported cheviot suits that  
\$22.50 and \$25, now \$15.  
ther lot of cheviot suits that were  
\$5.50 and \$18.50, now \$12.50.  
y's blue sailor suit, good value at  
now going at \$1.45.  
lot of boys' knee pants, good  
60 cents and 75 cents.  
light derbys, straw hats and  
agents for Taylor's celebrated  
berbys and silk hats.

MAN BROS.,

Manufacturing Clothiers.

### SHREWD SHERMAN.

He is too Busy to Go to Chicago.

BUT WORKS THE WASHINGTON END.

California Solid for Blaine—Harrison Men Confident of Success—Talks With Different Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—[Special.]—John Sherman is ridiculous. He puts on a pious face and says he cannot go to Chicago, as his duty is in the senate, and yet he is as active in running his campaign for the presidential nomination as he could possibly be were he in Chicago. John rather regards this as his last chance, and he is assuredly making the most of it.

Several negro delegates from North Carolina struck this town this morning. A well informed correspondent of a leading republican daily writes that he is confident that the whole North Carolina brigade tapped the Sherman "trail."

Preparations have been made for receiving reports of the ballots taken at the Chicago convention by telegraph and posting them in the senate for the benefit of the stay-at-home voters. A large bulletin board will be erected in the secretary's office, adjoining the legislative instrument, containing the names of all the candidates with space for the results. The ballots will be posted on this board.

Two delegations will leave the city tomorrow to represent this district at the Chicago convention. When the district convention was held at Willard hall, January 27th last, there were two contending factions. They elected each a chairman and a set of delegates. One of these delegations claiming to have been chosen by the majority of the convention, was composed of Perry Carson and Andrew Gleason. The delegation representing the other faction is composed of Hon. S. S. Shellabarger and E. A. Dyson. Mr. Shellabarger will leave tomorrow morning for Chicago. Mr. Shellabarger, this morning, refused to express any opinion as to whether he would be seated as a delegate in the convention. It is stated that a "brief" will be presented in his case and that of Mr. Dyson, who are known as the delegates of the Chase faction now before the national committee. In this statement it is claimed that after the convention was regularized another chairman, Mr. Freeland, selected, mainly by members of the contending delegations whose right to seats was denied by the committee on credentials. It is further asserted that the signature of Mr. A. H. S. Davis, the chairman of the central committee on credentials of the national convention, is worthless, as after he called the convention to order his functions ceased.

E. W. B.

ALL OF THEM CONFIDENT.

Their Favorite Will be Nominated—Talks With the Delegates.

CHICAGO, June 15.—[Special.]—The situation as presented thus early in the skirmish is a most perplexing one. Among the most significant developments of today is the revival of the talk of Blaine. Disposed from the Pacific coast, where he is expected in the morning, to the effect that the special train bears a banner inscribed "Blaine and Protection." The California men have been the chief topic of conversation here today, and men who will insist upon the nomination of Blaine have been more bold than ever before. There has been considerable activity among politicians who are regarded as belonging to the Blaine guard. R. C. Keane is here in consultation with Secretary Fessenden, of Connecticut, and there have been in a happy mood ever since the news was received from the Californians.

DREW'S CHANCES.

It is now considered certain by the New York men who have reached here, that Dewey will ask the convention to present his name. Up to this evening Dewey's candidacy has not been generally regarded as a serious one, and politicians have made many calculations on New York's endorsement of one of the western candidates. It is now practically settled that the empire state will present a candidate of its own, and this adds another element of uncertainty to a situation already nearly chaotic.

One of the strongest lines of organization and a certain following is the Sherman contingent, and the feature of today's canvass has been the confidence of the Ohio leader's followers in his nomination before the fifth ballot. Conger, Murat Halstead, Mark Hanna, Senator Quay and Congressman Butterworth are all quoted tonight as saying Sherman is the man of the nomination; that he will have 325 votes only the first ballot. When the vote is taken the republicans may nominate a man like an effort to deceive Sherman of the support of Hanna has developed in the candidacy of Mayor Filer, of Philadelphia.

THE FITTER ROOM.

Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, and a Blaine man, has been generally credited with bringing out Filer, probably with a desire to prevent the Blaine men of that state being captured by Sherman. Senator Quay smiles when Filer is mentioned to him and declares Sherman will have forty-five to fifty votes in Pennsylvania, whenever they are wanted. As yet there are few developments of real interest. Up to tonight, not much more than 100 delegates had arrived.

HARRISON'S POSITION.

W. W. Dudley, ex-commissioner of pensions, arrived today with the delegation from Indiana. He said there are 182 electoral votes which any man who has yet been mentioned for nomination can get easily. This is assured. No matter who the republicans may nominate, the sure of 182 votes. To elect him will require nineteen more votes. Where will they come from? They must come from the states that Blaine didn't carry four years ago—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. Now, we propose to the republican party to give them fifteen of those necessary nineteen votes. If they will give us Harrison as a candidate. We will promise these fifteen votes with the certainty that he will carry them. That will be only four votes, and if they can't hunt up a tail for a ticket that will carry four votes the party may as well throw up the sponge.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR SHERMAN.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, arrived this morning. "The Pennsylvania delegation so far as I know," he said, "will be for Sherman. The sentiment of a large majority of them are undoubtedly strong in favor of Sherman. And there is no serious opposition to him anywhere in the state, so you may easily judge how the delegation will go. Sherman is unquestionably the strongest man in the race. He will get some support in New York, probably some ten votes after the first ballot which will be for Dewey. Call me if I think that the Sherman vote will be increased steadily till his nomination."

CONTESTING DELEGATIONS.

Mr. Conger, from the sub-committee appointed to prepare a roll of the convention, reported that there were a number of contests for seats. Mr. Conger continued that on the part of the committee, it was deemed unwise to decide respecting the contest in the District of Columbia and the sub-committee recommended that both delegations be admitted to seats on the floor, and neither be entitled to vote until the right to seats be determined by the roll and admitted as delegates, and that the opposing delegations be seated by V. D. Gruener, be admitted to seats as contestants.

PATRIOTIC EAGLE FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

One thing was settled today pretty definitely. The probability of a few days ago that John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, would be temporary chairman of the convention, and that Warner Miller, of New York, would be the permanent chairman, became this evening almost a certainty. Those who were unacquainted with Thurston or for any reason desired to know more of him, were attracted to the National League, and delegates-at-large to the convention from Nebraska, as the most available man. As one national committee member remarked, the selection of Egan would be a stroke of politics that would secure a service to the party in the coming campaign, and at the same time be a well deserved honor to him and the positions of trust he has had among his compatriots.

The Virginia contests at once became a matter of serious discussion. Lynch, colored member from Mississippi; Hooker, of Vermont, and a dozen others taking part. After nearly an hour's earnest debate Walter Evans of Kentucky, endeavored to bring matters to a head by moving as an amendment to the report of the sub-committee that the entire Blaine delegation from Virginia be placed on the roll. The speech making continued unabated. It was fully an hour longer before the Evans proposition came to a vote. Secretary Fessenden warmly opposed Evans, while the Kentucky delegation, the entire Blaine delegation from Virginia, and the convention, the result. The roll showed that the motion placed on the convention roll the entire Blaine delegation was defeated by 18 to 20.

AN OFFER FROM THE WEST.

The republican national committee came down to work tonight. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the well known woman suffrage advocate, was granted ten minutes to present her cause to the committee. The secretary was instructed to wait upon Mrs. Hooker, and in the meantime, on Monday, June 18th, was fixed as the date when each state delegation to the national convention should meet and elect a chairman of their delegation and one member to serve as vice president and one each on the committee on credentials, and one on the committee on rules and order of business, platform and resolutions and the national republican committee. Mrs. Hooker entered with Secretary Fessenden and a lady friend. She spoke clearly and well, arousing enthusiasm by an offer to the committee that she would endeavor to have a woman suffrage plank inserted in the convention platform, she would guarantee them a hundred women speakers in the coming canvass, who would sweep the republican party in every state as long as she pleased. The plank offered by Mrs. Hooker was received on behalf of the committee by the secretary.

DAKOTA'S DEMAND.

Immediately the claim from Dakota for ten seats in the convention came up, on the idea that Dakota is rightfully a state, and entitled to a full representation of a state. The proposition did not involve any enlargement of Dakota's vote in the convention. It was a matter of seats, not votes. The committee gave a larger number and there was no support to Dakota's claim to statehood.

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## THE CONSTITUTION:

Published Daily and Weekly

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ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 16, 1888.

### The Blaine Party.

There is no doubt that the republican party is in quite a stew, not to say ferment, among the republican leaders in regard to the probable outcome of the Blaine convention. There was a slight relief in the republican quarters when Mr. Blaine announced that he was no longer a candidate; but his withdrawal appears to be anything but a relief to the majority of the party, the men who are for Blaine first, last and all the time.

It is a fact to be borne in mind that since the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine there has been no stampede to any other republican candidate, though Editor Halstead has tried to create one toward the great Pinkston statesman, just as Editor Medill has endeavored to concentrate the convention on Gresham. The truth is, the men who were for Blaine before he wrote his letters of withdrawal are for him now, and they control the convention.

The result of their attitude is to throw the republican party into something like confusion. Will it be Blaine, or will it not be Blaine? That is the question. Some very prominent republicans declare that Blaine is not nominated the party will suffer defeat again. They argue that, as Mr. Cleveland is stronger than his party, it will be impossible to beat him unless the republicans nominate some man who is stronger than his party. That man, of course, is Blaine.

On the other hand, there are republicans who are of the opinion that Brother Blaine is the weakest candidate that could be nominated; that this fact was demonstrated in 1884, and that it will be demonstrated again in 1888 if he heads the ticket. In spite of this, however, there is a good deal of Blaine talk among the republican politicians. It is even said on good authority that Mr. Robert Lincoln has been dispatched to Scotland to interview Mr. Blaine in regard to his intentions. Lincoln, so the story goes, is to get another denial that Blaine is a candidate, and to get from him an endorsement of the candidacy of Gresham. This scheme is significant to this extent: It shows that even the boomers of other candidates understand and appreciate Brother Blaine's power and influence in the party; and it shows that Brother Blaine is, in fact, the party.

There can be no doubt that the boom of all the republican candidates will stand in a half-paralyzed condition until Brother Blaine, through his friends, gives the word. The candidate may be Sherman, or Gresham, or Harrison, or Depew, or Alger, or Allison, or even the ridiculous Filer, of Philadelphia; but, whoever he may be, he will be compelled to have Brother Blaine behind him.

"Will Mayor Hewitt act?" is the inquiry of a New York paper. Has the mayor been mistaken for a circus man?

A NEW YORK paper says this is to be a year of surprises. But the main event of the year will not be a surprise. We allude to the defeat of the republican party.

Germany's Great Loss.

The death of Emperor Frederick is a calamity, and the weight of it will be felt, not by Germany alone, but by all Europe. Frederick was a man of peace. At a time when his physical suffering was at its height he was busy strengthening the pacific relations between his empire and the other powers. Three days before his death his minister at Washington conveyed to the president the emperor's assurances of his good will and high regard for the people of the American republic, and his wish that Germany might remain at peace with the United States and other countries.

The patient fortitude displayed by the royal sufferer, his resignation and consideration for others during the severest trial of his life, will remain a memory of sweetness and light, and it is to be regretted that his successor is not the man to profit by the lessons of such a death bed.

"The emperor is dead, long live the emperor!" will be the cry in Germany. The death of Frederick the peaceful places the Crown Prince William, a man of blood and iron, on the throne.

The elevation of young William to the first place in the empire bodes no good to Germany or to Europe. The new ruler is cold-blooded, selfish and ambitious. Although he knew that his father might die at any moment, he kept away from his bedside until the last. Three days ago he had the heartlessness to spend a day at the races. The next day he gave a luncheon to the king of Sweden, and attended a regimental dinner.

William's rude treatment of his mother is well known. He hates her because she is English, and slighted her in every possible way. The other day, when he accidentally cut his hand with his knife, he watched the dripping blood with an air of satisfaction, and said: "I hope that is English blood!" He wanted, if possible, to drain his veins of every drop.

For years the young man has devoted himself to the study of military affairs. He is the idol of the army, because the soldiers know he meditates a war of aggression and conquest, and they hope to see him at their head making another campaign against the French.

It is not likely that the new emperor will precipitately plunge Germany into a foreign war. The Boulanger scare is over for the present, and there is no pretext for invading France or any other country. Bismarck's influence will also be on the side of peace. In his old age the chancellor feels a growing aversion to war, and William cannot very well disregard his counsel.

But there is danger in the near future. The shifting complications of European politics may at any time assume a shape that will tempt this ambitious young despot to draw the sword and inaugurate hostilities that will drench a continent in blood. The

outlook is gloomy, and Germany will now enter upon the darkest and most threatening period that she has seen in three generations.

It is probable that Louisville will never entertain a national convention. The Louisville pie has an international reputation.

The State University.

We call attention to the full report of the board of visitors to the State university, published in another column, and also to the card of Mr. Malcolm Johnson in reply to the recent attack of Mr. Ford on the university.

The report speaks for itself, and is a clear, impartial statement of the condition of the university, which underwent a thorough investigation by the board.

Mr. Ford, of Newman, who was a member of the board, did not seem to be satisfied with the report, which he signed, and wrote a card, published in Thursday's Constitution, in which he dealt rather harshly, not with the university itself, but with the students who attend it. It appears that he was shocked at finding a number of pencil marks on the walls of the buildings of the old institution, and also concluded from the fact that there were evidences that some of the students chewed tobacco, that they were a very immoral set of boys.

If Mr. Ford had been as thoroughly acquainted with the history of the old university as others who know of its record, he might have been spared the trouble which he took to submit his views as presented in his card. Probably he does not know that this scratching on the walls and around the buildings, to which he so seriously objects, has been going on for nearly a hundred years, and that among the marks made by this year's boys are those left by their fathers and grandfathers. The university boys even now point with pride to the rooms in the dormitories once occupied by Toombs, Hill, Stephens, and later on by other illustrious Georgians, many of whom yet live, and are probably ready to account for any indiscreet scratches which they might have made. All of these rooms bear the marks of time, and almost every room from 1830 to the present time, is indelibly imprinted in various places around the historic old institution.

It may have been very wrong, indeed it was very wrong, for our grandfathers to have so far forgotten the proprieties of college life as to have whittled their names on broad tablets in the state's property. Nevertheless they did it, and their sons did it, and it seems that their grandsons are doing it now. It may be that some of the boys chew tobacco, too, but when it is remembered that the ages of the students range all the way from fifteen to thirty years, it cannot be regarded as an evidence of immorality that some of the number indulge in the weed.

The truth of the matter is, there is not a better disciplined nor a better class of boys in any college in the union than at Athens, and their honorable bearing at all times speaks for them.

There may be some things about the university, as there are about all the universities, which are liable to criticism; but the students are not responsible and should not be held accountable.

Turned bandanna to be used to wipe out the republican party.

The Silver Question.

Our versatile contemporary, the Louisville Courier-Journal, will not allow the silver question to be forgotten, and in this it is not only eminently correct, but it is at one with an overwhelming majority of the people of this country. The silver question is fully as important as any issue now before the public for discussion.

There has been an ardent desire—a sort of mouth-watering longing, so to speak—on the part of some of our most eminent statesmen to impress upon the government of Great Britain the necessity of remonetizing silver, and they seem to be paralyzed when they are told that the queen's government are opposed to any such movement. The United States has sent commissioners abroad charged with the duty of investigating the silver situation in Europe, and of inquiring how long it will be before the metal is restored to its former position in the currency of the world.

All these commissioners have returned with the same story to tell—a story they could have told without going into foreign parts. England controls the situation, and the result of the demonetization of silver is so profitable to her business men that it is not to be supposed she will remonetize silver until circumstances compel her to do so.

But what is the situation in the United States? It is simply this: England's profit in this business comes almost directly out of the pockets of American cotton planters and wheat growers. It is very simple. The English merchant buys his silver in London. Just at present he can buy a dollar's worth for a little more than twenty cents. He buys wheat or cotton in India and his seventy cents worth of silver is good for a dollar's worth.

The New York Financial Chronicle admits that to no other cause than the depreciation of silver bullion is it possible to ascribe the fall in wheat and cotton. The Courier-Journal, accepting this dictum from the organ of the eastern gold-bugs, estimates that the producers of cotton lost last year, \$175,000,000, and the producers of wheat, \$120,000,000. In addition to this the silver mining interests have lost \$17,500,000 a year.

The New York Press, which seems to care nothing for the interests of the people, so far as the silver question is concerned, informs a correspondent that if silver were admitted to free coinage on the same terms with gold, "the government would simply be deluged with silver to be coined, and the country would be flooded with a currency liable to depreciation because its intrinsic value would be so much less than its face or legal tender value."

Here is an opinion "as an opinion." The whole matter turns on a supposition. How does the editor know that the government would be deluged with silver to be coined? Where would the deluge come from? We have a distinct remembrance that similar suppositions were indulged in when the Bland bill was before congress. The country was to be flooded with depreciated currency, and gold was to be driven out of the country. The result has shown that Wall Street was wrong and the people right. Gold has been steadily flowing to this country ever since the Bland bill be-

came a law, and the result is that we hear very little clamor about the "buzard dollar."

The fact is that silver bullion would be at par with gold within a fortnight after the mints were opened to the free coinage of silver. All the power and influence of foreign nations could not prevent it. Better than all, the people would enter upon the grandest era of prosperity this country has ever seen.

TWENTY-ONE PEOPLE have been killed in New York since January 1st, by being run over by horses and carriages, on the streets of the city, and thirty-nine have been seriously injured during that time.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS says that Mr. Waterson is "a contemptuous opponent of civil service reform." Mr. Waterson may be wrong on some things, but his head is very level when it comes to this. We now have an abiding faith in the star-gazed glory of reform.

GOVERNOR BLOODY SHIRT FORKES, of Ohio, has been given the blind staggers by the nomination of Judge Thurman. The latter is a gentleman, however, and all that the former can say of him can do him no harm. It reminds one of the old story of a dog baying at the moon.

IT NOW SEEMS that the republican senate is trying to stave off action on the nomination of a chief justice, indefinitely. Mr. Fuller's appointment was sent to the senate the 10th of April, and it is still in the hands of the committee to which it was referred. It is openly announced by some republican papers that no action will be taken until after the presidential election in hopes that a republican president will be elected. It is certain that nothing will be done until after the Chicago convention, and if there is any enthusiasm inspired by the ticket put out by the convention, it is more than probable that action will be postponed until the winter session.

STATISTICIAN DODGE, in his government crop report estimates that this year's yield of wheat will be the largest on record, and that it will exceed that of last year by 10,000,000 bushels. He estimates that this year's crop will aggregate 438,780,000 bushels.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR's fight against death has been less a brave and patient as Sheridan's, and against greater odds.

THE MOVEMENT in English society to boycott Gladstone recalls the order once given by an American editor to exclude General Grant's name from his newspaper. This did not hurt Grant, and it made the subscribers mad. A short time the order was revoked. Mr. Robert J. Lincoln has instituted proceedings against the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia, in behalf of J. G. Dorsey, who asks for \$100,000 damages. In June, 1888, he was a passenger on a regular passenger train which left Atlanta. At a point near the United States barracks, there was an accident of some kind, and the train was stopped. Mr. Dorsey claims that he was injured by the accident, and that the accident was the result of criminal carelessness on the part of the defendant's servants.

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## SEEKING REDRESS

At the Hands of the Law—Some Interesting Complaints.

A Negro Woman Who Says She Was Kept in the Penitentiary Illegally—\$100,000 for an Eye—A Railroad Case.

T. B. Turner sues for \$10,000 damages against the Southern Granite company. In his complaint he avers that, the 8th of last August, he was employed by the defendant; that while driving a charge of blasting powder from a hole in the ground, there was a premature explosion, which killed his assistant and put out one of his own eyes. He sustained other injuries. He insists that he was not responsible for the accident, and he wants the company to pay the damages.

FOR ALLIED IMPRISONMENT.

Charlotte Jones is a colored woman. She brings suit against Captain John W. Nelms, who was the principal keeper of the state penitentiary, and R. F. Maddox and J. M. Wilson, who were his bondsmen during his term of office. She wants \$5,000 damages. In her complaint she makes some startling allegations. She was sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary. She was sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary. She was sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary.

HOW OLD WAS SHE?

The Prose Ballad of the Pretty Moonshiner and the Judge.

From the Arkansas Intelligencer.

Miss Bettie Smith, of Fentress county, Tenn., who was arrested on the charge of distilling, is said to be handsome and accomplished. When she was arrested she conducted herself with such grace and dignity that the police judge, deeply impressed, arose and made her a profound bow.

"Miss Smith," said the judge, "to see you in this awful predicament seriously touches me."

"It does me, too, judge."

"How old are you?"

"Judge, I am two years older than my married sister, who was married before she was as big as I am. She has been married eighteen months and still speaks well of her husband. Now how old am I?"

"I cannot tell."

"I am not to blame for your mathematical inefficiency."

"Why did you go into the distilling business?"

"Because I wanted to make whisky."

"How long have you been a distiller?"

"Ever since I was sixteen years old."

"Were you ever in prison?"

"The year my father died."

"What year was that?"

"The year my Uncle Henry moved to Texas."

"You are a woman, but I insist that you shall answer my questions. Remember, that if convicted of this awful charge, you will be sent to the penitentiary. What did you do with the whisky you made?"

"I sold it."

"Well, judge, it would be rather hard to tell who bought it all. Some time ago a party of gentlemen came into my neighborhood to hunt deer. The party got out of whisky and found it difficult to buy any. After awhile I told a man if he would put his jug down I would go away he might, when he came back, he had the jug full of whisky. He did so."

"Would you know the man?"

"Oh, yes, sir, I recognized him in a moment. You are the man, judge."

Letters from the People.

Mr. Inman's Views.

EDITHS CONSTITUTION: It seems to me that your report did not get correctly what I intended to say in my remarks at the Presbyterian church last night. I am sorry to hear that, and certainly what I meant to say, was about this:

"That I did not think the Presbyterians of Georgia alone could establish a university. That I thought the Presbyterians of Georgia, and the Baptists, with their 80,000 or 90,000 members, and the Methodists, with their 20,000 to 30,000 members, were each barely able to support a university. That I thought the Presbyterians of Georgia, and the Baptists, and the Methodists, if the four synods could contribute to the cause, the synods of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida could agree on some plan by which \$200,000 to \$250,000 could be raised for the establishment of a Presbyterian university within the bounds of these four synods, offering the location of the university to the state, and the location of the university to the state, and the location of the university to the state."

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